Cambria Freeman.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Editor. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. H. A. M'PIKE, Publisher

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President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Upon the re-assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the government of the States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon the people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that injurious and oppressive measures are the greatest evils that can be inflicted upon a nation. The legislator or the ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own history, although embracing a period of less than a century, affords abundant proof that most, if not all our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law, and excessive legislation.

THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS SHOULD BE REPEALED.

The most striking illustrations of the fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute books. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of Government, have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subjects to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States. The attempt to place the whole population under the domination of persons of color in the South, has impaired if not destroyed the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of trouble, which might again involve the peace of the nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution, the Magna Charta of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs; sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and became a great nation among the powers of the earth, must assuredly now be adequate to the settlement of all questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindicated. This great act is made most manifest by the condition of the country. When Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, civil strife had ceased. The spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force in the Southern States. The people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place by the application of the simple, yet effective provisions of the Constitution. The Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties, Congress, however, intervened, and refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the States, adopted a course of measures, fustrating all that had been successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that the legislation which has produced such consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of Republican Government. Under the influence of party passions and sectional prejudice other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the tenure-of-office bill. Experience has proven that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws, its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT AS COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

The act of March 2d, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as Commander-in-chief of the army, and deny to States of the Union the right to protect themselves with their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled, for while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution, that a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the government, and an indication that hreafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide; they can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people; increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869, it is estimated it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four millions two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820 eighteen millions two hundred thousand dollars; in 1850, forty-one millions; in 1860, sixty-three millions. In 1864, nearly thirteen hundred millions, and in 1869, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions.

By comparing the public disbursement of 1869 as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase since the beginning of our government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per cent., while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. Again, the expense of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty five millions, while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy millions, an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per cent. while the increase of population was only twenty-one per cent. for the same period. These statistics further show, that in 1791 the annual national expenses compared with the population were but little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860, two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements referred to exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods, the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reach the highest amount, about $31,000,000 while our population slightly exceded 8,000,000, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita.—In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico, reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditure called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents per cents per capita.—From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexica, and were engaged in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions, and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced, and from the first of July of that year to the thirtieth of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and ninety millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollors during the war, or nearly as much as was expended the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named, these startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated durlng the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people now, that profound peace prevails.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes already too onerous and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax gatherers impoverishes the nation, and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money, which they collect from the people in the name of the government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy these defects, and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils and weaken the attachment and respect of the people toward their political institutions.—Without proper care the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions. It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $282,977 98. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,240,398 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000.

THE NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

It becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars, when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain.—The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions.—Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption, a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced; each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450, but at the same time his his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102, for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions, making a total increase during thirteen month of forty-six and a half millions.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The President then argues in favor of a reduction of the public debt, in which he says we should without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a day as may be practicable.—The fruit of the labors of the people, he goes on to say, should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than be used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at $850,000,000. Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded, as taxation is too heavy to be borne.

The President also discusses the rate of interest now paid by the Government, and comes to the conclusion that we are paying an extravagant per centage for the use of the money borrowed. He says: Our national credit should be sacredly observed, but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would become just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eighteen months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years.

This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied.

OUR CURRENCY.

The President, after adverting to the inflation of the currency, says that it is the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the national banks to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium may not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply; though it should be borne in mind that by making legal-tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. He further says that equal and exact justice requires that all creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confined to the supervision of his department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office and Indian Bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, six millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were $1,632,745, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the Homestead law cover two million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21st, 1867, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousann six hundred and fifty-three names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day, the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursements, was $24,010,982, being $5,891,025 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which rednces the interest on the fund loaned to the Government by the Secretary as trustee, to three per cent., instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment of the Pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were $201,203,94, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993,314.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by [illegible]hundred and seventy one dollars, and including re-issues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, aad will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits, and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instructions to the Indians and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservationsr This is the only mode by which these collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted on the fith instant to $44,837,00fi, and additional work had been performed to the extent of $3,200,000. The Secretary of the Interior in August last, invited my attention to the report of a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of their road, and submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive, which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the Commissioners appointedf appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement o their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes special information.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest respecting the several Buaeans of the War Department, and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 68,600 men, and it is computed that this number will be decreased to 48,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War, that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interest of the country, and in view of the great expense attending the military establishment and the absolute necessity of retrenchment, wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860, sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870. The estimates of war debt, for the last two fiscal years, were for 1867, $33,814,461, and and for 1868, $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were respectively, $95,224,415 and $123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was $77,124,707. The expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 30th of September last, were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three-quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named, is thus shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of public service.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department and of the Navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels carrying four hundred and eleven guns in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States and four are used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty six guns. The total number of vessels in the Navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand and five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security. A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised, in view of our recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The Naval Pension Fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14,000,000.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $15 202,400, and the total expenditures embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,592, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,771; showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,771 deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,896,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean, steamship and other special services, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency, is $7,412 66. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue, were the restoration of services in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of the new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted within the last two years and a half to about forty-eight thousand seven hundred miles, equal to more than one-third the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect; under their provisions important improvements have resulted in the reduced rates of international postage, and the enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic Ocean mail service, since January 1, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions; reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new arrangement for Ocean mail steamship service, which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report, by the Postmaster General.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar. Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the continuous war which has so long been raging in the Valley of the La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and fully acknowledged by all the belligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result. Charles A. Washburn, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron was early directed to send a ship of war to Ascencion, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburn and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage, remonstrance having been made against the refusal. It was promptly overruled, and the Wasp therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburne and family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult and often productive of great embarrassment in States well organized and established. Foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right except as to persons actually belonging to the Diplomatic service. On the other hand all such powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have been opposed to Mr. Washburne's proceedings, owing to the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not reached the United States. Mr. Washburne, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States' citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison, and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister.

A dispatch has been received from Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, saying that he had reached the La Plate. He has been instructed to proceed without delay to Asunscion, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear admiral, commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron, has been directed to attend the new Minister with a proper naval force, and to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theater of war

With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador Peru, and Chile, have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the meditations of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chile has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britian and France have cordially seconded our propositions of mediation, and I do not forgo the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish-American Republics and Spain—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents, and much advantage to all commercial nations.

I communicate for the consideration of Congress a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry. The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness—produced by recent earthquakes of unparalled severity in the Republics of Peru Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agency and naval officers of the United States who were present in these countries at the time of these disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and couching acknowledgements by the Congress of Peru. an appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answerd by much liberality. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution produced by recent inundations.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the treaties celebrated here last summer for establishing the rights of natnralized citizens upon a just and liberal basis for regulating Cousular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims. All commercial nations, as well as all friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to effect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that yonthful and vigorous republic and our own. Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the resnlt of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session.

The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaraugua has been ratified by the latter republic. Costa Rico, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress. The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela, in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted, a Provisional Government having been instituted under circumstances which promise durability. It has been formally recognized.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti.—The political and social condition of the Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo are very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the Island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions and an intense desire to secure them. The attempts, however, to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European powers.

EXTENSION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The President says that the acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending the National jurisdiction in the American hemisphere; and, believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, he says that last year he entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for the final ratification of the original treaty. He further commends to Congress the consideration of the subject of the peaceful annexation of the two republics of the island of St. Domingo to the United States.

COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

The President asks the Senate to confirm the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity between the Hawaiian Kingdom and this Government.

TREATIES.

The President makes mention of two treaties between the United States and Haty, for the regulation of Consular Powers, and the extradition of criminals. A liberal Consular Convention has been negotiated with Belgium. Treaties have been ratified between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens.

HUDSON BAY CLAIMS.

The examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company is being diligently prosecuted.

REVOLUTIONS IN JAPAN AND SPAIN.

Japan remains a theater of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that he has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by an enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution, marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress, dated the 18th of July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide:

1. For the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the aid of electors, and making them ineligible to re-election to the second term.

2. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation, or removal of both the President and Vice President.

3. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures.

4. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretexts for violations of the organic law by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develope, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is severally binding upon all.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for its consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect, they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that, before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an All Wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union; inspire reverence for the Constitution; restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote on earth peace and good will toward men.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1868.

GYPSIES made their first appearance in Hungary about the year 1417, in the reign of Sigismond. In Northern Hungary, inhabited by Sclavonians, they remained nomadic. The color of these gypsies varies from white to red. In Hungary proper they number 30,009 to 40,000. There their trades are blacksmiths, musicians and horse dealers. Maria Theresa endeavored to interest them in agricultural pursuits, but unsuccessfully. It is told of a band of 1,000 gypsies that they successfully defended a fortress against a more numerous force. Driving back their assailants, they boasted that their victory would have been more complete if they had not expended their powder. Hearing this, the enemy returned, captured the fort, and, to their disgrace, killed every gypsy.

INGENIOUS ESCAPE.—A remarkable account is given in a late English paper of the escape of a convict from prison [illegible] cell in which he was confined had an iron door, with a lock entirely on the outside. The only implements the prisoner had were a wooden spoon, some bits of wire, and a needle and thread. Out of the spoon he made a key; by means of the needle he passed a thread over and under the door; bits of wire were pushed through the inspection hole and fastened to this long thread extending from top to bottom. The key was also pushed through, and being fastened to the thread, was brought opposite to the key-hole by dexterous manipulation of the slender line, worked gently in, then turned by means of the wire, and the door was opened. This is the greatest exhibition of skill and patience on record.

A GOOD STORY is told on Hancock, a scalawag Judge in Mississippi. He had been endeavoring to convert a conservative negro, and failing, swore that "any nigger who would *vote against his own race and color ought to be hung*" Sambo hung his head for a moment, as if in deep meditation, and then looking the Judge straight in the face, said: "You say a nigger who votes agin his own race and color ought to be hung?"

"Yes," said the Judge, "he ought to be hung."

"Well, Judge," said Sambo, "what do you think ought to be done wid de white man who vote agin *his* own race and color?" The Judge bid his sable friend good night, and has never invited him to his house since.

CURE FOR CROUP.—The parents of young children are apt, at this season of the year, to be anxious about croup. An exchange publishes the following recipe for the relief of croup, and which we copy for the benefit of mothers: Take one ounce of sweet oil and add to it half an ounce of gum opal. Apply to the chest, under the arms, the palms of the hands and hollows of the feet. It will generally relieve the most severe cases of croup in five minutes. Remember to use externally, and give the patient plenty of cold water to drink.

HAM TOAST.—Boil a quarter pound of lean ham; chop it small, with the yolk of three eggs, well beaten, half an ounce of butter, two table-spoonsful of cream, and a little cayenne pepper. Stir it over the fire till it thickens, and spread it on hot toast with the crust cut off.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : : DEC. 17, 1868.

HOW IT IS.

A fortnight since we succeeded, through the leverage of the *Freeman*, in pumping an editorial out of the Johnstown *Tribune*. We intended a reply that would have effectually annihilated our antagonist, but the "weightier matters of the law" postponed our intention; and now, the *Tribune* is *non est*. So our neighbor must pardon us for this time, as our neglect to reply is not out of any want of respect for him. Or, if he prefer it, he may apply that luminous maxim of equity to his own case, that "what should be done will be considered as done," and consider the *Tribune* annihilated by our intended rejoinder.

President's Message.

Owing to the great length of this document we have been forced to condense it in a few particulars in order to bring it within proper bounds for publication in our columns, but on all the leading topics we give the language of the President in full. We present it to our readers without comment. We trust they will do more than did the United States Senate—give it a hearing. We have barely had time to glance over it, and cannot refer to its recommendations or conclusions, but may do so hereafter.

The reports of the various heads of Departments are before Congress. The Message affords a general idea of their bearing.

APOLOGY.

The *Alleghanian* of last week says that we seek to create the impression that it "copies" or plagiarises its editorials. We certainly desired to create no such impression. We believe the *Alleghanian* writes its own editorials, or procures the writing of them, which is the same thing so far as its readers are concerned.

The article on naturalization in its columns, referred to by us, introduced the opinion of *other* editors, and we inferred that it was giving the *opinions* of other editors—not copying their editorials. If we wronged them in this they have our apology.

But if they are proud of their own editorials why do they seek to explain it away? They did recommend in substance the very changes in the naturalization laws we referred to and condemned. If the editorial was their own, as they say it was, and as we admit it was, then they did advocate one year's residence after naturalization—they did advocate giving the sole power to United States Courts and their officers—they did favor compelling the applicant to advertise in the newspapers. They said these things in good, plain English, and they ought to stand by them.

It is not a bit of difference whether we are an "old man" or not, nor how "witless" our "puns" are. In other words, abuse is no argument.

"ALTHOUGH we were first in the field to announce our preference for Gen. Geary where we thought he would be most useful to his State and country, we take occasion to state that, in consequence of this letter to us, we place at the head of our columns the name of Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, as our candidate for Governor, and there it shall remain until after he is elected.

"All we have written about him in regard to his claims for United States Senator, we repeat as particularly applicable to his fitness for the governship.

"Let our gallant Boys in Blue rally around the banner of the Chevalier Bayard of our State.

"He has ever been without fear and without reproach, as all the hosts of freedom will acknowledge.

"No American—least of all—no Pennsylvanian, need be told of the military record of our gallant Geary. Wherever the foe was to be found, there did our noble leader appear to head the combat with all the vigor of his giant nature. In Mexico, in California, and in the grand arena of the rebellion, he ever appeared in the front rank, always crying 'Come on,' and not 'Go, boys,' like some we might name.

"The decision of the Republican State Convention of course must be our guide in this matter, and that decission, we think, we give in advance."

The above "eloquent extract" is taken from the Erie *Republican*. If our memory is not at fault its former editor was the present Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Geary, and it is quite likely that he still controls its columns. It is very evident that he is blissfully ignorant of the military career of the "Chevalier Bayard of our State." In this county, where the former history, both military and civil, of Geary is known, such grandiloquent praise is calculated "to bring down the whole house." The editor is especially unfortunate in his allusion to Geary's military record during the Mexican war. We have a feint recollection that after the troops from this county had returned from that war, a meeting was held by them in the Court House in this place, at which resolutions were adopted expressing, in very plain language, that in their opinion, the aforesaid "Chevalier Bayard" was an arrant coward, and totally unfit to command a regiment. Resolutions of a similar character were passed about the same time at a meeting held in Uniontown, Fayette county, by the troops from that county who had served in Geary's Regiment. All this, coming from Geary's own soldiers, who knew all about his career in Mexico, and who were especially familiar with the storming of Chapultepec, is rather damaging to the claim now set up for Geory as "the Chevalier Bayard of our State." We would like to see the Cambria county soldier who served in the Mexican war who will stand up and say, *without blushing*, that Geary "ever appeared in the front rank, always crying, *'Come on boys!'*" The less that his friends say about his Mexican campaign the better for his reputation. He was most certainly not then a Rhoderic Dhu,

"One blast upon whose bugle horn,
Was worth a thousand men."

He rather belonged to that more modern school of immortal heroes of whom the redoubtable *Bob Acres* is the shining prototype.

But is "our gallant Geary" even a "Chevalier Bayard" in politics? In the first place, the leaders of his own party, as for instance Fitzgerald's *Item*, asserts in unequivocal terms that he is singularly inexact, or in other words, that *he will not tell the truth*. Was his attempt, in October, 1867, to procure, under the broad seal of the Commonwealth, a fraudulent and illegal vote by the soldiers stationed at Fort Delaware, when he knew that under the law they had not the shadow of a right to vote, evidence of a nice sense of Executive honor and integrity? Or was it not a plain, palpable violation of the law, to effect a base and unworthy purpose, such as no high minded, honorable Executive would resort to? His recent refusal to proclaim Henry D. Foster elected to Congress from the Westmoreland districts, over that Brootian, John Covode, stamps him as dishonest in the discharge of his official duties. It was against all law as well as established precedents. But what better could have been expected from a man of the mental calibre of "our gallant Geary." And yet he was named as a candidate for the United States Senate. Oh! shades of Webster, and Clay, and Calhoun, and Benton. But this "Chevalier Bayard" has announced over his own signature, to the editor of the Erie *Republican* that although he is *not* a candidate for the Senate he has kindly permitted his friends to use his name as a candidate for renomination to the office of Governor. Will he succeed in his aspirations? Strange things are brought to pass in this leaden headed age, when mediocrity mounts to the the highest civil position. When the Radical cauldron boils the scum is seen to rise to the surface. We only hope that the Radical Convention will renominate Geary, with all his imperfections thick upon him. Such political mountebanks must, in the nature of things, at last descend to their proper level. Surely the intelligent people of the old Keystone will not consent to be dishonored by him for another term, but will consign to merited contempt and forgetfulness the weakest, vainest and least competent Executive that ever afflicted this or any other State.

Indian Unpleasantness.

Col. E. C. Wyncoop, denounces the recent descent of Gen. Custer upon Kettle's band of savages, as an outrage only second to the Chivington massacre. He thinks these treacherous imps might have been surrounded and captured alive. We are led to believe this is one of the phases of the quarrel between the Interior and War Departments, as to who shall control Indian affairs. As the War Department has to do the killing, would it not be as well to let it do the stealing, for the hitch seems to be here.

If military men are willing to do more work for the same pay, without additional glory, why not transfer the whole business at once. There will be people to deal with these Mr. Lo's, in the way of trading and stealing their lands, giving them bad whisky and depreciated paper money, but does it make any difference what Department authorizes the legitimate traffic? We have heard it intimated that Senators have relations who profit by contracts through the Interior Department who might not fare so well if put under the eye of soldiers of the old school, who made their reputation when honest dealing was the rule, and honor was at a premium.

We question the sincerity of men who dispute the right of Sheridan or Sherman to kill as they go, when dealing with these treacherous red skins, who will murder when they get a chance, without regard to sex, age or condition, and have endorsed these same Generals in their raids in the Shenandoah Valley and the march to the sea. It was right to leave a track of smoking ruins, the lonely hut of the poor widow and the last ear of corn of the orphan, as well as the barns and mill's and mansions of the more wealthy—utter desolation was the pass word, and it was carried out to the letter. Women and children filed to the monutains and perished with exposure and hunger. It was claimed to be juslifiable under the rules of war, and has not certainly been condemned by any body connected with government. Why should military men boggle about killing a few Indians, who are retarding civilization, who tomahawk the suckling babe with as much pleasure as they do ham stringing a buffalo.—Let us be just; if it is right to destroy white people for offending laws, let the same measure be meted out to the red man, and by all means transfer the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department, and give the contract for clearing the country of Indians to Sherman, with the proviso, he shall take no prisoners.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazelle* says:

An interesting fact has just come to the knowledge of the Government here, which may aid, in some degree, the negotiations of Mr. Seward for a naval depot in the West Indies. While the heart of Christopher Columbus is preserved in Havana, his ashes are in an iron coffin buried beneath the floor of a chapel in an old church in St. Domingo. It is also intimated that these ashes can be secured by our Government and that President Baez will allow them to be transferred to this city for proper interment.

We hope an effort will be made to secure the ashes of the discoverer of this continent for appropriate interment at our National Capitol. That is where they ought to be placed. A magnificent and appropriate tomb should be placed over them, either by the government, or by voluntary subscriptions from the people of the United States. Every one would feel like contributing for such a purpose.

—A penitentiary bird named Martin Coffee, who had escaped from prison in Nashville, Tenn., about a year since, was arrested in Elizabethtown, Ky., one day last week, and returned to the Penitentiary, where he has yet to serve fifteen years. When nabbed he was in the midst of a religious revival, and last week had baptized by immersion forty persons in one day. When going into his old quarters, he remarked that it was a burning shame that a useful Evangelist like himself should be cut short in his revival operations. The crimes which brought him to the penitentiary in the first place were numerous and heinous.

—It is said that Secretary Seward has sent Caleb Cushing to Spain to offer the Provisional Government one hundred millions of dollars for Cuba.

Washington Correspondence.

LETTER NUMBER ONE.

Dear Freeman—I am seated to fulfill a promise long since made of furnishing the readers of the *Freeman* with whatever I can find worthy of their perusal in the Federal City, either in or out of Congress.—My opportunities for obtaining information here are as good as the best, and you and your readers may rest aesured that they shalll not go unemployed.

There is a degree of petulence manifested here towards every act of the President, totally unworthy of those holding the high positions of Representatives of a great people. The fact is well understood here that the perusal relations between the President elect and the present incumbent are not very good; and Radicals from whom better might be expected, are out toadying each other in order to gain the favor of the incoming, at the expense of the outgoing administration.

Senator Ramsey of Minnesota, brought forward, on Tuesday, his favorite hobby, in the shape of a bill to abolish the franking privilege. The proposition being only a repitition of one made by the same Senator, at every previous session, it met with densive laughter. Of course it was referred, to "sheep the sleep that knows no waking."

This Senator Ramsey' is a Pennsylvanian—Alexander Ramsey, of Harrisburg,—and family represented the Dauphin district in the other house. His term expires next March, and Ignatious Donvelly is his Radical competitor before the Legislature of Minnesota. Mr. Dumally is also a Pennsylvanian, being formerly from Philadelphia.

Senator Pomroy, of Kansas, introduced a bill to *continue* the *Freedman's Bureau* in Virginia Mississippi and Texas. You will recollect the Radical press boasted that this source of taxation and corruption would expire at the end of the current year. Indeed, the Rump Congress itself had passed a law to that effect.

The Oregon Legislature had resolutions presented in the House requesting its Senators and Members who voted to impeach the President to resign. The House refused to receive the resolutions, and returned them.

A resolution increasing the tax on copper one to three cents a pound was passed,—on the ground, I suppose, that the Rump House desires a monopholy of *brass*.

The Message came in on Wednesday, and its reading caused quite a scene in the Senate. You will have seen by tee Message itself, before this time, that it pours hot shot inte the Rump for its glaring and presistent outrages upon the Constitueion and the rights of the people. Radical Senator Conness, *mis*-representing the Democratic State of California, objected to continuing its reading, and when somewhat rebuked by more intelligent Radicals, he was atout withdrawing his objection when the pure and immaculate Comeron of Pennsylvania arose in his place and renewed it. There was a flutter—a little sparring,—and a motion for adjournment was put and carried.

On Thursday, when the message again came before the Senate, Simon persisted in his objection to its reading till he was fairly *looked down* by other Senators, and then yielded with the worst possible grace. The Message was then read through and tabled, as the next greatest indignity the Senate could bestow upon it.

A Pennsylvanian cannot but feel a sense of degradation to find his great State represented by such a creature as Simon Cameron. I trust the new Radical Senator from Pennsylvania will give character to the position and prove a rebuke to corruptionists.

President Johnson recommends in his message a repeal of the Civil Tenure Bill and Senator Butler has made motion to the same effect. As the law was not enacted for any good purpose, but to hamper the President in the performance of his duty, it will no doubt be repealed, now that Grant is elected. That law, though almost every Radical member voted for it, will have but few to sustain it when the occasion that induced its passage shall have passed away.

Of course Butler's purpose is to make fair weather with Grant. He has an "eye single," or rather a single eye, to his own political success. It will be recollected that Grant had him "bottled up" once,—but this will relax the "corkage."

You will recollect that according to Radical Reconstruction Georgia "came in" last summer and, by Radical permission, voted for President; but she some how forgot to vote for Grant. On the contrary she voted for Seymour and Blair. Senator Sumner has offered a resolution to the effect that Georgia shall be *unreconstructed* again—and it is quite probable the Radicals will pass it.

It was proposed to have the Virginia election on the 20th of January next, and a Radical debate grew out of it, in which the only question was whether the State be Radical. If Radical, she should come in—if not, not.

Petitions are pouring in for Woman's Suffrage, and it is by no means clear that the "dear creatures" may not get the right to vote in this District. If the law should pass I don't think many of them will ever vote "on age," for I never found a young lady to acknowledge she was over twenty-one.

It is rendered pretty nearly certain that E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Gen. Grant's neighbor and confidential friend and adviser, will be his Secretary of the Treasury.—Though I see several announcements of the General's Cabinet, I view them all as merely conjectural except that of Washburne.—Some are urging little Ned Mac Pherson for P. M. General, with what prospects of success no one can tell. Pennsylvania, unless her Radicals quarrel, will get a Cabinet appointment.

The Democrats here are in good spirits, and enjoy themselves over the troubles of the Radicals. Nothing but the "cohesive power of the public plunder can hold the Radicals together for a single twelve month after the inauguration of Grant.

But I have filled my sheet.

Yours, Very Truly, JUNIATA.

—The minutest fossil horse yet discovered was lately found by Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, in the tertiary deposits of Nebraska. Although full-grown, as the ossification of the various bones prove, it was only about two feet high. This makes seventeen species of fossil horse now known to have lived in North America, although, until quite recently, it was generally believed that there were none indigenous to the continent.

—Advices from San Kow, China, report the safe return of two Ministers of the London Wesleyan Mission. Upon traveling through China, they were well treated, and saw abundance of coal evidences, and of gold, silver, lead and iron mines. Catholic missions were very numerous, and Catholic converts were numbered by hundreds of thousands.

—A big brother with a pistol behind the bridegroom was one of the concomitants of a marriage out West recently.

News of the Week.

—A three million Catholic cathedral is being built in Canton, China, and another in Pekin.

—Grant despises oratory. Balaam's ass, in his opinion, was not near so intelligent a creature as Bonner's Dexter.

—Among a number of crows seen recently in Kirby, Vt., was one half white, having the most of the feathers in one wing and on the back perfectly white.

—A female servant in the Adams' House, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was burned to death on Wednesday. Her clothing took fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

—Finley, who attempted to rob and murder Maj. White, in Schuylkill county, diep the other day, in the Pottsville jail from wounds received in the conflict with his intended victim.

—Helena (Montana) has a curious specimen of gold from boulder. It is a correct representation of the shell of a snail, and weighs 9.60. It is in its original form, moulded in the rocks.

—What may be expected of Grant, in the event of his having occasion to exercise the "much abused" veto power: "For reasons best known to myself, I have the honor to return the bill without my signature."

—Joseph S. Martin, aged sixty years, a resident of Brooklyn, New York, committed suicide by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief to the door knob of his bed room at the State Capitol Hotel, Harrisburg, on Friday.

—A negro named Jones brutally abused the wife of Rev. Mr. James, of Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, for taking fire-wood. James, upon expostuating with the negro was shot dead by him. The murderer has been arrested.

—Canadian weather propbets predict a hard winter, from the number of bears and other wild animals nearing the abodes of men. We wonder how the bears expressed their fears before the men inhabited the region.

—On Saturday, in Worcester, Mass., a man named Luke Tulley attempted to murder his wife. He shot her in three places and then shot himself and gashed his throat with a knife. The woman will recover, but Tully can't survive.

—Ellwood Bates, a young man employed on the Railroad near Chadd's Ford, was killed on Tuesday last, by a derrick falling on him. He was engaged in hoisting a stone, when the apparatus gave way, crushing him in its descent.

—Weston has postponed his walk from Biddeford, Me., to St. Paul until the 5th of January, being delayed by the non arrival of expected friends. He will at once go to New York and make arrangements for his return to Bangor to begin again.

—A western millionaire astonishes New Yorkers by driving a span of blacks tandem, with white leather harness. The millionaire must be a Radical bondholder. Only Radicals are trying to demonstrate how well the blacks can do in white harness.

—The Winthrop (Me.) *Bulletin* tells a story of a cat fifty-two years old. The animal is in the family of Nelson Norcross, of Windham, Mass., and during her early life she went three trips to the West Indies before the mast. She has been the mother of 255 kittens.

—The Chilton (Wis.) *Times* says that, in the town of Woodville, an Indian and a she bear were found lying together. The Indian had put six shots into the bear, and then attacked her with his knife, and in her dying struggles she had grappled and squeezed the life out of him.

—In the family of Stephen Herrick, of Middlesex, Vt., there are three mothers, three grandmothers, three daughters, two granddaughters, two wives, one widow, two husbands, two fathers, two sons-in-law, one grandfather and one son-in-law, and only six members in the family.

—There was actually drawn from the United States Treasury to pay for the purchase of Alaska, $7,200,000; but $5,000,000 was sent to the Czar. What became of the balance? This is a very interesting conundrum. We shall be glad to furnish the answer, as soon as we get it.

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln while recently making some purchases at a fancy goods store at Frankfort-on-the Main, suddenly fainted away. She was removed to her apartments in the Hotel d' Angleterre, where at last accounts she was lying in a condition which gave rise to grave apprehensions.

—Alexander Willis, (colored) the Federal soldier who was to have been hunged in Raleigh, N. C., Friday, for the murder of Alexander Shelby, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Holden to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary. In the eyes of loyal Governors color far surpasses charity in covering sins.

—Strange phenomena are reported in the Sierra Nevada mountains, at the head of Kera river. The earth is said to have been shaking for more than two weeks—almost a constant shake, rolling rocks down the mountains, and the earth waving like the sea. It is supposed that it is a volcano getting ready to burst out.

—A scalawag organ in Tallahassee, Fla., grieves because that State is not represented in Congress by a negroes. It says "it might have been" had not the negro bolted the regular Radical nomination. The party was so corrupt that the negro could not swallow it, and the organ will have to be content with a carpet bag representative.

—Willian Marshall, charged with the murder of his mother and brother, in Platte county, Missouri, some time ago, and for whose arrest a reward of $3,000 was offered, was secured last Sunday in Barry, Missouri, and lodged in Platte county jail. The inducement to the crime was to secure the property which would revert to him at their deaths.

—The Allegan *Journal* (Mongrel) says: "The Republican party has been truly represented by that sterling and steadfast Republican, Zachariah Chandler." Chandler has been "steadfastly" drunk ever since he entered the United States Senate, and if he "truly represents" his party, they must be a fearful set of inebriates and blackguards in Michigan.

—Mrs. Lyon, of Lehman township, Pike county, is in jail for alleged shooting of her husband. She borrowed several loads of buckshot from her neighbor, and it is supposed loaded her husband's gun, and while he lay asleep shot him. She is said to be of a quarrelsome disposition, and some words passed between the couple early in the evening.

—An equal saffrage meeting was recently held in Cincinnati, at which fifty persons—twenty-five of each sex—were present. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the principles that in a Republican Government the right to vote should not be restricted to any class, color or sex. An association was formed for the promotion of universal suffrage and equal rights.

—George Francis Train has been set at liberty, the plaintiffs in the case against him having withdrawn the suits. Train has issued writs against the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for $100,000 damages for false imprisonment, and against the Ebbervale Steel Company for $20,000. Train has sailed in the Australasian, from Queenstown, for New York.

Lynch Law in Indiana--Express Robbers Hung by a Mob.

A vigilence committee, said to hail from Seymour, Indiana, arrived at New Albany at eleven o'clock Saturday night, and at three A. M. proceeded to the Floyd county jail and demanded admission, which was refused by the jailer. He was, however, soon overpowered and tied, and the watchman was compelled to open the cells of the notorious express robbers. John, Frank and Simon Reno, and Charles Anderson, who were immediately seized upon and all four hung. Frank Reno fought desperately for his life. The committee returned on the seven o'clock train this morning. Two of the robbers, Frand Reno and Charles Anderson, had but recently arrived from Canada, where they tried under the extradition laws.

LATER.—Additional particulars of the tragedy at New Albany have been received here. Abont three A. M. Luther Whitten, one of the outside guards of the jail, was met at the entrance by a party of men, who presented pistols at him, demanding silence or death. Whitten, however, shouted, but was seized, knocked down, and informed that if another shout was uttered he should die. By this time the jail office was filled with men searching for the kyes. Sheriff Fullalove, understanding the situation, came down from his sleeping apartment and gained the door leading to the grounds on the west side of the jail, there he met an armed force, who directed their pistonls at him. He exclaimed, "Gentlemen, don't shoot; I am Sheriff." One of them shot, however, the bullet taking effect in his right arm, inflicting a severe and painful wound.

The keys were demanded, but he positively refused to surrender them. About a dozen of them then entered Fullalove's room, where his wife lay in bed, and demanded the keys of her, which she refused; but they succeeded in finding them concealed in a drawer, and Thomas Mathews, one of the inside guards, was compelled open the cells of the men. The mob had determined to hang Frank and William Reno first, and they were dragged out and hung alongside of each other on the same pillar.—Simon Reno was then brought out, but he fought the mob with great desperation, knocking one or two down before he was overpowered and left suspended between the ceiling and floor. Charles Anderson, the last victim, was heard to beg for the privilege of praying, but his request was refused, and he was hung at the southwest corner of the jail cell.

After threatening to kill the Shiriff, the mob proceeded to the train, carrying with them the jail keys. From the jail to the train armed men stood on guard to prevent any alarm being given.

At four P M. the train, with the entire party, consisting of seventy-five to one hundred men, started off. They came well armed and equipped for the work. They intended to hang a man named Clark, the murderer of George Tille, but they concluded not to do so, fearing to remain longer.—These vigilants came from Seymour, Indiana, in a car by themselves, attached to the regular train.

Charles Anderson and Frank Reno, were surrendered by the Canadian authorities upon a solemn pledge by the United States Government that they should have a fair trial, and if found innocent should be returned to Canada.

A MYSTERIOUS REVELATION—*A Witness of the World Before the Flood.*—A queer exhumation was made in the Strip Vein Coal Bank of Captain Lacy, at hammondsville, O., one day last week, Mr. James Parsons and his two sons were engaged in making the bank, when a huge mass of coal fell down, disclosing a large smooth slate wall, upon the surface of which were found, carved in bold relief, several lines of hieroglyphics. Crowds have visited the place since the discovery, and many gobo scholars have tried to decipher the characters, but all have failed. Nobody has been able to tell in what tongue the words are written. How came the mysterious writing in the bowels of the earth, where propably no human has ever penetrated? By who and when was it written? There are several lines, about three inches apart, the first containing twenty-five words. Attempts have been made to remove the slate wall and bring it out, but upon tapping the wall it gave forth a hollow sound that would indicate the existence of a hollow chamber beyond, and the characters would be destroyed in removing it. At last accounts, Dr. Hartshorn, of Mount Union college, has been sent for to examine the writing.

—A novel lunar phenomenon was visible at Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday evening.—As the moon rose, a distinct and perfect duplicate was reflected close by its southern side. It continued thus for many minutes, and was observed with interest by many people.

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On this date, October 19.

For $1000 U. S. 6s of 1861 we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $124.33 cash.

For $1000 5-20s of 1862 we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $100.33 cash.

For $1000 5-20s of 1865, May and November, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $88.08 cash.

For $4000 5-20s of 1865, January and July, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $78.08 cash.

For $1000 5-20s of 1867, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $76.08 cash.

For $1000 5-20s of 1868, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $80 58 cash.

For $1000 10-40s, we would give $1000 Union Pacific Railroad Bond and $25 58 cash.

In case Central Pacific Railroad Bonds are preferred, the difference would be $10 less on each $1000 exchanged.

The difference will vary slightly as Governments go up or down.

DeHAVEN & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 *South Third Street,*
Dec. 10, 1868.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described property, which I have bought from James W. Delozier and left with him during my pleasure:—Two bay mares, one five and the other four years old last spring. The left hind foot of the five year old mare is white. JOHN NAGLE, JR.
Clearfield Tp., Dec. 10, 1868 3t.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following petition for Eating House License has been filed in my office, and will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions at the next Argument Court: Henry Shaffer, Richland township. J. K. HITE, Clerk.
Ebensburg, Dec. 10, 1868-3t.

Immediate and Imperative Sale
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

OWING TO CHANGES that have taken place in our firm, by reason of the death of one of the members, it has become absolutely necessary to sell out our entire Stock of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Rather than send any portion of it to Auction, we will offer it to the people at

Prices Below the Cost of Manufacturing,

and thus clear out our entire Establishment—securing a

QUICK SALE

BY LETTING THE GOODS GO at such rates as will satisfy any reasonable purchaser.

Our immense house is fairly loaded with

GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE TO ALL CLASSES—
MADE UP WITH THE UTMOST CARE—
OF THE VERY FINEST MATERIALS—
COMPRISING, IN THE

GENERAL READY-MADE DEPARTMENT

3000 OVERCOATS, made in most fashionable styles, of all kinds of Beavers, Chinchillas, Incots, &c.
3000 SUITS, Coats, Pants and Vests of the same material—Business, Dress, Traveling. "Indispensible" Suits, &c.
5000 COATS, Chesterfields and Sacs, Morning and Lounging Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, &c
5000 Prs. PANTALOONS, of all materials, and cut on every approved style, Narrow and Nobby, plain and comfortable.
6000 VESTS, Velvet Vests, Fancy Cassimere Vests, Cloth Vests, double or single breast high or low cut.

In the

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Here we have a large assortment of Piece Goods that must be disposed of; to do which we propose for a Few Days to make to order from measure, in our very best style—making a

DEDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. FOR ALL CASH ORDERS.

Thus we offer Clothing as good in points of STYLE, MATERIAL, FIT and FINISH as can be had in any **MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,** and at about half the ordinary prices.

In the

Youths' and Children's Department.

This department has been a speciality with us this year. We have had manufactured the largest and best assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING to be found in the city, all of which is now for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO FIT OUT THE CHILDREN.

BLACK GOODS ROOMS.

MOURNING WEAR—Clerical Garments, Full Dress Suits,
Black Cloth Overcoats, Black Cloth and Doeskin Pants,
Black Cloth and Cassimere Coats, Black Vests.

In the

Gent's Furnishing Department,

any customer purchasing an article of clothing will be allowed a deduction of TWENTY PER CENT. on any additional purchase made in this department.

HANDKERCHIEFS, OVERCOATS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c., &c., &c.

SALE COMMENCES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1st.

Store will be opened early and closed late. About SEVENTY-FIVE SALESMEN will be in attendance. Prompt and polite attention will be given to all. No customer will be unsupplied if any reasonable *accommodation of prices* will induce him to buy.

REMEMBER THESE POINTS:

1st. It is the largest and best stock in the city. 2nd. It must be all sold NOW. 3d. At prices even below our lowest current rates. 4th That whatever your size or shape, you can be fitted. 5th. The goods are so elegant and the prices so low, that it will pay you to lay in a stock of clothing for the next few years. 6th. That you may never have another such chance.

OUR NECESSITY IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,
Dec. 3, 1868.-tf. PHILADELPHIA.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!

PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to

BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!

Henry C. Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.

Adam Deltrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.

James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.

Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.

Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time.

☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.

Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address

PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1868.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

W. F. ALTFATHER,
MANUFACTURER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
PLUG AND FINE CUT
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.
AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,
MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

M. L. OATMAN,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
CONSISTING OF
Double Extra Family Flour,
GRAIN, FEED,
BACON, SALT, FISH,
FRESH VEGETABLES,
ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.
Also, a large stock of the
Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.
STORE ON HIGH STREET,
Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,
Ebensburg, Pa.

New Firm---New Goods.

THE undersigned, having given his son, J. E. Shields, an interest in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of P. H. Shields & Co., and as we are determined to sell Goods cheap for cash, or exchange for grain, lumber or produce, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage from a generous public.

Having determined to settle up my old books of thirty years standing, I now ask those indebted to me to come forward and make settlement on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. P. H. SHIELDS.
Loretto, Oct. 15, 1868.-tf.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq. and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : : : DEC. 17, 1868.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE German Catholics of Altoona dedicated a fine new school building on Sunday last.

A LITTLE SON of Wm. Kistler, of Perry county, was instantly killed recently by a log rolling over him.

W. T. DAUGHERTY, Esq., Associate Judge of Bedford county, did very suddenly in Bedford, on Tuesday week.

FOUR eclipses of the sun will occur next year, the first of which, on January 27th, will be visible in this latitude.

THANKS.—We are obliged to the *Alleghanian* for publishing our editorial. It shows its good taste and better sense.

THE Altoona *Tribune* is to be enlarged about the holidays. Bully boys, the *Tribune* men, and we are glad to know it pays them to be bully.

A YOUNG married woman named Mayes died very suddenly in Siglerville, Mifflin county, on Friday night week, shortly after retiring to bed.

SAMUEL LUCAS, of Armstrong township, Indiana county, had his jaw badly fractured, a few days since, by being struck by a limb while felling trees.

NOT YET.—The *Alleghanian* asks what the editor of the *Freeman* is at last? Why we are not at last, at all, and hope not to be at last for many years.

A YOUNG MAN named McQuown was shot in the ankle at Blairsville, a few days ago, by a revolver which he accidentally let fall on the pavement. No bones broken.

THE editor of the Freeman is an old man, whose years we would gladly respect.—Alleghanian.

We couldn't expect you to respect us when you are not willing to respect yourself.

DON'T KNOW.—The *Alleghanian* thinks our highest accomplishment is a "witless pun." Well, we wouldn't make a good pun in his presence anyhow for he couldn't "see it."

WOREMEN are busy at several points on our Branch railroad removing the snow from the track, and it is thought that trains will be running on it the latter part of the present week.

SAMUEL HARVEY was so seriously injured, on Thursday week, by a large rock rolling down upon him while at work in a sand bank near Lewistown, that he is not expected to live.

WE are under obligations to Mr. A. H. Faller for a large and exceedingly palatable fresh fish. Mr. F. gets a supply of fish every Thursday, we believe, and sells them at very moderate rates.

A FRENCH tailor took a French leave of Hollidaysburg on Friday week, taking with him a watch and some change belonging to his landlady and some cloth, muslin, etc., belonging to his employer.

INDIANA is to be connected with the outer world by telegraph early next spring. When is Ebensburg to enjoy the same felicity, if ever? *Pshaw!* what has become of the proposed line from here to Cresson?

IN consequence of our mail facilities having got somewhat out of joint, one Altoona letter did not reach us in time to publish entire. We condense such items as are of local interest and give them in this column.

ERROR.—We see it stated that "Joseph M'Donald, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Prothonotary." *There is no such office.* General M'Donald is kindly assisting Capt. Hite in the initiatory steps of his duties. This and nothing more.

DR. THOMAS MCMULLEN, of Greenville, Indiana county, was dragged and tramped upon by his horse, not long since, in consequence of his foot becoming fastened in the stirrup, and was thereby seriously injured about the face and body.

THE Johnstown *Democrat* talks about enlarging from a seven to a nine column paged paper in the near future, provided those in arrears do the fair thing in the meantime. On the same conditions we should be willing to do likewise or otherwise.

A STRANGER giving his name as John Rodgers hurled a brick through the large show window of Mr. C. C. Shannon, jeweler in Altoona, on Thursday, breaking the glass and destroying a large and beautiful watch case. He was arrested, and Mayor Potts sent him to jail at Hollidaysburg.

THE Fair of the Vigilant Fire Company opened in Altoona on Wednesday night, and the indications are that it will be a brilliant success. The display of fancy articles is very large and elegant. The Hook and Ladder Company of the same place will inaugurate a Fair on the evening of the 7th January next.

F. P. TIERNEY, Esq., our new District Attorney, assumed the duties of that position last week, and there is no doubt he will perform them with energy and acceptability.—We wish him a successful official career, and to his predecessor, John F. Barnes, Esq., an abundance of paying clients, now that he has doffed the robes of office.

THE Beaver *Local* has donned a new dress throughout, and looks as gay and happy a young maiden about to be led to the matrimonial altar. Friend Odell must be "pushing things" successfully to afford such a splendid attire for his wide awake journal. May he ever be kept as busy as a *beaver* in money making.

WE have been made the recipient of another turkey—the third of the series. The donor said we should mention no names, and as we have "saw *Sam*," mum is the word, of course. We believe it is not a *Hen* turkey, but of the gobbler persuasion, and is large enough and fat enough to have been fed on *rye*. Thank you muchly, kind friend.

WE have received a production called the "Washington Union Song," which the authoress, who signs herself simply "Kate," says was written before the late war. As we consider it out of season, out of measure, out of sentiment and out of sense, we think it should be out of print, and hence we have kept out of the *Freeman* and put into the stove.

THE Altoona Catholic Fair is still progressing finally, and the articles being voted for will be awarded in a few days. In the meantime, as our correspondent remarks, universal suffrage will be extended to every son and daughter of Adam, of all nations colors and conditions, provided they pay their taxes in shape of chances in the several articles.

AMONG the valuable articles donated to the Fair which it is proposed to hold here during the holidays in aid of the new Catholic church, is an excellent plough, with all the modern improvements, manufactured and contributed by the Foundry firm here, and which is now on exhibition at Mr. T. W. Williams' tin-ware establishment, and will be raffled at the low price of fifty cents per chance. It is meeting with great success, and those who can use such an article will do well to take one or more risks in this splendid plough without delay.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Dec. 14, 1868.

Dear Freeman—Last Saturday presented a scene of enjoyment such as is seldom witnessed in Johnstown. Sleighs were counted by hundreds and bells by thousands. The snow was first rate, being a little frosty, and the roads were well beaten. The poor horses had to suffer for the merry pastime of more intelligent beings.

The Penna. Railroad was well nigh blockaded for several days during the late snow storm, but it is now opened for freight trains. Many of the country roads are closed, especially in the open land. The storm and freeze have been remarkable for the time of year.

Want begins to pinch the poor, and those who have plenty should, out of their abundance, furnish means for the needy. The rich should not wait to be asked for alms, for the poor would suffer first. They should give, not grudgingly, for who knows all the wants of our community, and who knows who many be poor hereafter? "The poor ye always have with you," and many are poor who are not considered so.

Skating is attended to here with great industry and earnestness. Hundreds of young people of both sexes are gliding on the ice the live long day, and half the night.

Provisions are very high considering the fact that last summer produced bountiful harvests. Speculators keep up the prices, most assuredly. The price of flour and beef is one-third higher than it ought to be.

We had a lady lecturer here on Saturday night, Gertrude Miner, who procured a room in the Kernville school-house and delivered a lecture on Social Customs to a few persons.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather workmen are progressing with the laying of water-pipes in Conemaugh borough.

The schools of our place will close a session of six months to-morrow. An intelligent and a successful corps of teachers was employed during the summer, and the examinations were highly creditable to both teachers and pupils.

The late snow gathered in such a quantity on the English Lutheran church in this place that when it slid off, it carried two chimney tops with it, and precipitated them to the ground.

The German Catholics are preparing for an extensive Fair on Christmas day. A large supply of articles were purchased in the eastern cities for the occasion. It will be a grand affair. MACSHANE, JR.

WILMORE, Dec. 14, 1868.

Dear Freeman—Nothing has transpired here during the week that would make a local for your columns.

We have been snow bound, and present indications are that we will continue so for some time to come—say until Spring.

The condition of the roads just now causes frequent personations of the "Grecian Bend" and the display of other charming attributes of the gentler sex.

We are all realizing some of the most beautiful passages in Longfellow's Hiawatha on our toe and finger tips, and more forcibly on the tips of our noses. One man *Evan(s)* complains that his nose has been frozen, and it really has a *dyeing* appearance.

Spaff Himan, the magician, was here last week, but owing to snow and skepticism, failed to raise an audience. The other Hymen would attract more votaries, especially among the fair sex, if he should come this way. Neither snow nor skepticism would interfere with his success.

The Directors have as yet secured no teachers for our borough schools. The citizens would gladly welcome some veteran of the birch to teach their young ideas how to shoot—one

"Whom the boding tremblers all could trace
The day's disasters in his morning face."

Straws says the treasury, however, is like our national one at present writing.

On Saturday last a drover's car became detached from regular train, ran down the mountain to Portage station, where it collided with a freight train, causing a considerable damage to both.

The Pa. R R. Co have been forced to run freight trains on Sunday for the past two weeks, owing to delays occasioned by the heavy fall of snow and divers small wrecks.

Have nothing more to write about, and cannot create out of nothing. When anything of local interest transpires I will come again, and hope you will reserve a small space in your columns for my use.

Yours, &c.,
A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—We give below a report of such cases as were disclosed of in Quarter Sessions last week after the close of our previous report:

Com'th *vs.* Samuel Christer—Indictment, selling liquor on Sunday. Not guilty.

Com'th. *vs.* Lawrence Campbell—Indictment, assault and battery. Plead guilty and submitted sentenced to pay $1 fine and costs, and stand committed.

Com'th. *vs.* Sane—Indictment, selling liquor on Sunday. Plead guilty and submitted. Sentenced—$10 fine and costs, and ten days in jail.

Com'th. *vs.* Andrew Slick—Indictment, horse stealing. Plead guilty and submitted. Not sentenced.

Com'th. *vs.* Sane—Indictment, larcency. Plead guilty. Not sentenced.

Com'th. *vs.* John Launy—Indictment, larcency. Plead guilty and submitted.—Not sentenced.

Com'th. *vs.* Ella Hawthorne—Indictment. arson. Result given elsewhere in our columns.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Ella Hawthorne, a young girl in her sixteenth year, was tried at our Court last week for the crime of *arson*. The evidence was quite clear that she had communicated fire to the dwelling house of T. B Moore, Esq., with whom she lived, in several different places. She admitted that she had been kindly treated by the family, but that she believed "the devil made her do it." Owing to the absence of any possible motive, and from other facts appearing on the trial, she was acquitted on the plea of insanity. She will remain in jail until Court orders her removal elsewhere to the poor house or asylum.

THE Hollidaysburg *Standard* compliments the *Freeman* by saying that it has the best corps of local correspondents of any country paper in the State, and wishes it had a few of the same sort. Well, since you wish it, friend Traugh, we cannot but do the same, still, as the *Standard* is universally acknowledged to be one of the neatest and most readable papers published, we cannot find fault with its friends for letting well enough alone, and permitting the "gay and incomparable" to "fight it out on that line" without any of the outside aid which the *Freeman* needs to bring it up to that *Standard*.

A GOOD WORKMAN.—Mr. James Wilkinson of Loretto, keeps on hand a general assortment of all kinds of marble, and as he is an excellent and experienced workman we can confidently urge our friends in Northern Cambria to patronize him. They cannot fail to receive satisfaction.

FRESH AND SWEET.—All housewives will be kept busy for the next week or two in getting numberless good things ready for the holiday feastings, and it is therefore just in time to say that one grocer friend, M. L. Oatman, has supplied himself with nearly everything which the ladies need in their cooking and baking operations. He is just receiving a supply of the bets prepared mince meat ever put up, and has all the other concomitants such as cider, raisins, citron, sweatmeats, spices, etc., needed for cakes and pies, and other delicious cookeries, besides an ample supply of canned oysters, flour, crackers, nuts, confections and notions generally, which are all fresh and sweet, and will be sold at lower prices than have ever prevailed in this market at this season of the year. Let no one who wishes to get the best articles fail to visit Oatman's.

HARRISBURG PATRIOT.—We are in regular receipt of the daily issue of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and must say that it has no superior and few equals among the daily journals of this Commonwealth. It is conducted with a spirit and energy under the new proprietorship that makes it a credit alike to the Democracy and to the capital of our great State, and no man who wishes to keep himself posted on the doings of the Legislature the coming winter, as well as on the current news and leading topics of the day, should do without the *Daily Patriot*, or at least the weekly issue of that journal.—It is worth all that is charged for it, which is $7 per year for the daily and $2 per year for the weekly. Address B. F. Meyers & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.—The sublime devotion of the Forty Hours commenced in the Catholic church in this place on Sunday last, and closed this (Wednesday) morning. The exercises consisted of Masses in the morning, Vespers in the afternoon, and devotions and instructions in the evening. The resident pastor, Rev. R. C. Christy, was assisted by several clergymen from other points, and the attendance of the congregation was generally large, nearly all the members availing themselves of the special graces pertaining to this time of devotion and repentance. The assisting clergymen were Fathers Giles, of Carrolltown, Brown, Keogh and O'Shea, of Loretto, Burns, of St. Augustine, Ward, of Alpsville, and Nolan, of Johnstown.

SUPPOSED ELOPEMENT.—A higely respectable family of this place was overwhelmed with sorrow on Thursday evening last, by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of their beautiful and accomplished daughter. Rumor said she had eloped with one of her numerous admirers. The distressed parents, as may well be supposed, made immediate search for the missing one—horsemen were sent in every direction—telegrams were dispatched but all in vain. No news, and the fond one was given up at last, when all at once, the doting mother be thought her of the sights to be seen and the bargains to be had at Shoemaker & Co.'s store ane off she went and to her great joy found her daughter, saving money by purchasing what was needed at home from the immense stock these gentlemen have just opened.

JUST THE THING.—Huntley's extensive stove, hardware, tinware and grocery emporium is the headquarters for all that is useful and needful in his line for household, farm and mechanical wants, but it contains besides these hosts of beautiful articles appropriate for holiday gifts. The chaste and magnificent array of silver ware displayed in the large show case appropriated to that purpose, will commend themselves as particularly appropriate for presents to wives, daughters, mothers, sisters or friends, and Mr. Huntley should have no trouble in finding purchasers for these beautiful articles, now that the festal season is approaching. In his cutlery and other department's many other things may be found seculiarly suited for holiday gifts.

ON two different occasions within the past few days obstructions have been placed on the track of the Indiana Branch Railroad, between Indiana and Homer, evidently with the intention of wrecking the morning train which leaves the latter place before daylight, but fortunately the obstructions were discovered and removed in time to prevent such a catastrophe. The villain who would be guilty of such a diabolical act should be hung without the benefit of judge or jury.

KRIST KINDLEIN'S HEADQUARTERS.—This mythical little individual, who treats good little boys and girls so kindly about Christmas, has established his Ebensburg headquarters at A. H. Faller's new confectionery establishment, in the Cambria House buildings, and has laid in a plentiful supply of nuts, candies, fruits, and other "goodies" for all the juveniles in Northern Cambria whom he may esteem worthy of his beneficence.

REFINEMENT.—The difference between a savage and a civilized person consists partly in the amount of knowledge the latter possesses more than the former, but it also consists, in a great measure, in the manner of dress. Refined people dress as neatly as they can. Then go to Leopold & Brother, Oak Hall Clothing Store, Main street, Johnstown, and purchase a complete suit of clothes for the holidays.

FACTS.—It is a fact that the holidays are coming, it is a fact that everybody wants to to buy somebody else a Christmas present, and it is a fact that the right place to buy the right articles at the right prices is at C. T. Roberts' cheap watch, clock and jewelry emporium, where anything from a gold watch or sewing machine to the smallest trinkets or toy, can be had to suit all tastes and purses.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Before this intelligent body of pedagogues meet to discuss learned questions, the male members should all go to L. Cohen & Brother's Clothing Store, and get a complete outfit, so that they can appear with credit to themselves and the county. See the sign, "New York Clothing Hall," above door, Main street, Johnstown.

MUST BE TRUE.—What every body says must be true, and every body who has been there says that the stock of dry goods, dress goods, fancy goods and notions now in store at the popular Thompson stand is really the most elegant and ample offered for sale in this market. Now is the time and Thompson's is the place to buy your holiday outfits.

DAZZLING.—The sun's rays reflected on the snow has a dazzling effect on the human vision, and is equalled only by the brilliancy of the superb goods which Rowley Davis is dealing out at such low prices to hosts of delighted and anxious customers. If you don't know the place ask for R. R. Davis' cheap cash store—and "take no other."

GRAMMAR.—My is a pronoun but MAYER is a noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number and nomitive case to the largest sales of dry goods and fancy goods ever made in Johnstown. Mayer keeps on Main street, opposite Montgomery's store. Ask for MAYER'S "New York Dry Goods Store"—fur store and fancy store.

EAGLES.—When the eagle builds her nest she seeks some lonely place on the brow of a precipice which overhangs the sea, and when men want to buy cheap clothing they seek Jas. J. Murphy's Clothing Store, sign of the "Star," Clinton street, Johnstown, Pa. J. J. takes greenbacks.

LOST AND FOUND.—If you want a tip top cigar go to Oatman's. If you want the best chewing tobacco in Ebensburg, you will find it at Oatman's.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

CHARADE. NO. 10.
ORIGINAL.

A color, or its absence, which
Is not to common minds so clear;
But in its shade resembles pitch—
A hue the Radicals revere—

Describes my *first*. The hunter strong,
With perch high in a neighboring tree,
My *second* watches all night long
The stately, bounding deer to see.

A mountain stream defines my *whole*
Whose dashing foam and glittering spray
Continues its unequal roll
Beyond the bounds of Cambria.

CHARADE, NO. 11.
SELECTED.

My *first*, in torrents bleak and black,
Was rushing from the sky,
When, with my *second* at his back,
Young Cupid wandered by:
"Now take me in; the moon hath passed;
I pray ye, take me in!
The lightning's flash, the hail falls fast,
All Hades rides the thunder-blast;
I'm dripping to the skin!"

"I know thee well, thy songs and sighs;
A wicked god thou art,
And yet most welcome to the eyes,
Most witching to the heart!"
The wanderer prayed another prayer,
And shook his drooping wing;
The lover bade him enter there,
And wrung my *first* from out his hair,
And dried my *second's* string.

And therefore—(so the urchin swore,
By Styx, the fearful river,
And by the shafts his quiver bore,
And by his shining quiver.)
That lover aye shall see my *whole*
In life's tempestuous heaven;
And when the lightning's cease to roll,
Shall fix thereon his dreaming soul,
In the deep calm of even!

ANSWER to Enigma of W. L. M'G

M is one thousand, a great numeral;
I is a number, the smallest of all;
L of one thousand's a twentieth part;
D is just ten times what L would impart.
Dear Mac, a few moments of time I beguiled
To look for the answer—and have "drawn it M-I L D."

Answer to Enigma No. 5—All-eg-hen-y. All-igator, Eg-g, Hen, Y-ard. Answer to Enigma No. 6—A Bottle.

Answer to Conundrums in last *Freeman*. 1st. Cabinet-maker.—2d. Deer meat.—3d. O'. Regon.

THE buckwheat cake and sausage season has come upon us, albeit the material necessity for producing the former luxury is exceedingly scarce in this market. It is said a persistent diet of buckwheat brings about cutaneous eruptions and a style of etching only relieved by exhausting counter irritations, but as it is impossible to make it a persistent diet in this locality, no one need fear the itch from that cause.

OFF AGAIN.—Vallie Barker departed for the East on Monday night, and he gave his friends here to understand that he would not return until he had purchased a stock of goods for the holiday trade which would astonish the natives with its pondorosity and elegance. Vallie has the judgment to buy right and the good sense to sell right, and if people go right there and purchase, all will be right.

THE palm of superiority is awarded to Mrs. S. A. Allen for her improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle,*) and a grateful public appreciates the very low price. One Dollar. Every druggist sells it. [dec.17.-1m.

THE Editor of the "DEMOCRAT," Davenport, Iowa, endorses Hoofland's German Bitters, in the columns of his paper, as follows:

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

In another column will be found the advertisement of this sterling remedy. To it, the writer of this notice owes his health. Having once been completely prostrated by disease contracted in campaigns in Louisiana and Mississippi, we were unable to regain our health by following regular remedies but were cured by a few bottles of this medicine.

It is the greatest known Tonic, and is entirely free from Alcoholic admixture.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters; in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Others, everywhere. [nov.26 -1m.

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES.—There are many constitutions so inherently defective in energy as to derive great benefit from a moderate use of pure liquor combined with such vegetable medicines and extracts as enter into the composition of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and there are many situations in which even the healthiest derive additional security from their occasional use.

If healthy persons are exposed to unusual and continued exertion in confined air, or under the heat of the sun, or to the influence of depressing watchfullness of traveling, ond change of diet and water, or if residents of malarious districts or the rank river bottoms of the West and South, there can be no doubt but a careful use of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS with the food would surely be the means of warding off actual disease and enabling them to bear unaffected, where, without the Bitters, they would likely have to succumb to disease. They strengthen, tone and invigorate, aid digestion and increase the appetite.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the Prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and send information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the Prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
165 South Second St., Williamsburg, Kings County New York. [Nov.12,'68-1y.

Be on Your Guard against Counterfeits.

We cordially respond to the request of Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Proprietors of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, to warn the puplic that this celebrated Tonic and Stimulous is not sold by the quart, gallon or barrel. It is put up *solely* in *square* glass bottles, with a *private stamp over the cork*, bearing a likeness of Dr. Mishler. All others are counterfeits.

DISSOLUTION. — The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, engaged in the Lumber business in Washington township, Cambria county, under the firm name of McFadden & Vaughn, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th instant. The books are in the hands of S. P. McFadden, Hollidaysburg, to whom all payments should be made. S. P. McFADDEN,
B. F. VAUGHN.
Cresson, Dec. 17, 1868.-3t.

OUR NEW FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

☞C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20.-1y.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the office heretofore occupied by him, adjoining Huntley's Hardware Store. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

GREAT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The subscriber has vacated the Mansion House, Summitville, and finds that he has more Furniture than is needed in the house into which he has removed, and therefore he will offer at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, DEC. 26th, (and continue the sale from day to day until every article is disposed of,) a full line of Household and Kitchen Furniture, as good as new, consisting of Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Heating Stoves, Cook Stove, 400 yards of Carpeting, Queensware, Glassware, and many other articles not necessary to enumerate. ☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day, at which time terms will be made known.
JOHN H. HERBERT.
Summitville, Dec. 17, 1868.-2t.*

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.
A Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, A. M., Principal.
CARL F. KOLBE, Prof. of Music, French and German.
Competent Assistants in other Departments.
None but experienced and successful Teachers are employed in this Institution.
Healthful and Beautiful Situation.
Building elegant and complete in all its parts. Supplied with Gas, Water, Bath Rooms, Wardrobes, and all home comforts.
Next Session opens January 13th, 1869.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 12, 1868. 3m.

STEAM FIRE-PROOF
SAFES.

SANBORN'S PATENT has been demonstrated, by the most thoroughly practical tests, to be vastly superior in fire proof qualities to any other makers, (being water in copper tubes hermetically sealed,) preventing completely any evaporation and is the driest safe in use. The patent can be applied to any safe. Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine, or send for pamphlet containing the certificates of trials with all other makers safes.
American Steam Fire Proof Safe Company.
300 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 12, 1868.-3m.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD AND BLOCK TIN PIPE,
SHEET AND BAR LEAD,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Materials,
No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Send for a Price List [nov.19. 5m.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE "PALO ALTO IRON CO."—Notice is hereby given that the Stockholders of the Capital Stock in the "Palo Alto Iron Co." will meet on MONDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1868, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., at their office in the Borough of Pottsville, Pa., for the purpose of electing a Board of FIVE Directors for said corporation, to serve until the next annual election. Attest,
J. F. PETERY, Sec'y.
Pottsville, Nov. 26, 1868.-4t.*

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Bradley, late of Millville borough, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH DAILY, Adm'r.
Allegheny Tp., Nov. 12, 1868. 6t.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE — Mrs. Mary Owens offers for sale her House and Lot situated on the corner of Ogle and Mary Ann streets. The House has lately been rebuilt and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Terms liberal. For further information apply to
GEO. M. READE, Agent.
Ebensburg, Nov. 19, 1868, 3m.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Try and see.

A MISERABLE LIFE
Is that of the dyspeptic. Why suffer when Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills will surely cure you? They can be obtained from any druggist.

An Ounce of Preventive
Is worth a pound of cure. Fever and Ague can be prevented in all climates and in all constitutions by the constant use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, and oft times the very worst cases have been cured by their timely use. Persons living in malarious districts should never be without them.

FOUND
That, after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.

INDIGESTION
Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wine glass full doses, directly after each meal, will surely effect a permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.

MARRIED
Ladies, who, during certain periods are so much troubled with Costiveness or Constipation, can find certain relief in Roback's Blood Pills, which can be taken during all stages of pregnancy with perfect safety.

SCROFULA
And all diseases of the blood, and all eruptive diseases of the skin, Old Sores, Tumors and Ulcers, arising from whatever cause, can be permanently cured by the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

UNPRINCIPLED
Dealers often recommend other bitters because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any of them; buy Roback's Stomach Bitters, and none other, if you would combat disease successfully.

WANTED,
All persons troubled with Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels to buy Roback's Blood Pills. They contain no mercury, are purely vegetable, and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages and in all conditions of life.

WHO SELLS THEM:
The Agents for the sale of Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier are Messrs LEMMON & MURRAY, Sole Agents, Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish *COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,* of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
AND
CORSETS, CORSETS.

WM. T. HOPKINS, No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILA., Manufacturer of the celebrated "CHAMPION" HOOP SKIRTS for Ladies, Misses and Children—the largest assortment and best quality and styles in the American Market. Every lady should try them, as they recommend themselves by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and much more elastic than all others—WARRANTED in every respect, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and THOMPSON & LANGDON'S "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in prices from 81 Cents to $5 50; together with Jos Beckel's celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, 10 different Grades, from $1,10 to $5,50. They are the finest and best goods for the prices ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS at the Lowest Rates.

☞Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. [Nov.12. 4m.

FOR RENT—A House and two Lots of Ground, with Stable and other outbuildings, belonging to the estate of M. C. M'Cague, dec'd, (now occupied by Fred'k Kittell.) Possession given immediately.
App'y to GEO. HUNTLEY,
Ebensburg, Nov. 19, '68.-tf. Guardian.

POCKET KNIVES, TABLE KNIVES and Forks, Spoons, &c., can be bought cheap for cash at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

The Last Crowning Success.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

DR. TAYLOR'S
OLIVE BRANCH
BITTERS.

A mild and agreeable TONIC STIMULANT, STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

Extracted entirely from HERBS and ROOTS.

Highly beneficial in

Dyspepsia,
General Debility,
AND LOSS OF APPETITE;

and an excellent CORRECTIVE for persons suffering from Disorders of the Bowels, Flatulence, &c., &c.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 415 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Also, Entrance Nos. 102 & 104 Third St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
☞Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity [je 11.'68.-1y.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE
THE SUBSTANCE FADES!
SPENCE'S NEW
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life-like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to children's pictures. Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms.
☞Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE,
Ebensburg, Oct 8, 1868. Photographer.

FOR SALE —The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they now reside, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loretto, (formerly owned by James McAteer,) containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or lest, 100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Blacksmith Shop, Corn Crib, Sheep House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to
B. & C SHIELDS.
Loretto P. O., Aug. 20, 1868.-tf.

JOHN CROUSE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES
AND LIQUORS,
BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.

The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.
☞Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co. Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward. dec.12. 1y

Facetious Idle Talk.

..Singular—To see a garden walk.

..A man to ask favors of—General Grant.

..Something always on hand—Your thumb.

..How to punish a hungry man—Drive a steak into him.

..What key will unlock most men's minds? Whis-key.

..When may a chair be said to dislike you? When it can't bear you.

..Dog stealing in the second degree—Hooking town-made sausages.

..Men wounded through the explosion of bomb shells are wounded *mortarly*.

..An inspiring sight for a glazier—The early dawn, when it breaks in the windows.

..When is a flock of sheep like our climate? When it is composed of all wethers.

..When may a young lady be said to be an excellent mirror? When she is a good looking lass.

..What is the difference between your great coat and a baby? One you wear and the other you was.

..Singular case—A railway traveller says that he recently caught cold through sitting next to a wet nurse.

..What is the difference between a hill and a pill? One is hard to get up and the other is hard to get down.

..The lady who sang "My Bark is on the Sea!" impressed her hearers with the idea that it was in her throat instead.

..The girl who wanted to kiss him for his mother, concluded after she got a taste that she would go in on her own account hereafter.

..An absent-minded man lately put his dog to bed and kicked himself down stairs. He didn't discover his mistake until the next morning.

..What is the first historical mention of a hypophagist banquet? When Cæser's ghost said to Brutus, "We shall meet again at filly-pie."

..A philosopher says that if anything will make a woman swear it is hunting for her night-cap on a cold night after the light has been put out.

.."Is this your house and home?" asked a pedlar of a farmer, as he saw him boarding up a pig-sty. "No," replied the farmer; "I'm only boarding here."

.."Don't you think I'd make an excellent soldier?" said a weak kneed gentleman to his patriotic wife. "Yes, indeed," was the instant response, "an admirable *granny* dear."

..A small child being asked by a Sunday school teacher, "What did the Israelites do after they had crossed the Red Sea?" "I don't know, ma'am; but I guess they dried themselves."

..The Des Moines Register says that the grasshoppers recently ate up half an acre of tobacco for a man near that place, and when the owner went out to look at it, they sat on the fence and squirted tobacco-juice in his face.

Josh Billings on the Frog.

Josh Billings replies to a correspondent as follows:

Boxville. In writing for you an analysis of the frog I must confess that I have copied the whole thing vervalus ad liberting from the works ov a celebrated French writer of the 16th century.

The frog is in the first place a tadpole, and is all body and tail without coming to a head.

He travels in pond holes, by the side of the turnpike, and is accelerated by the activity of his tail, which wiggles with uncommon limberness and vivacity. By and by, before long, pretty soon, in a few days, his tail is no more, and legs begin to emerge from the south end of the animal, and from the north end, at the same time, may be seen a disposition to head out.

In this cautious way the frog is built, and then for the first time in his life he begins to get his head above water.

His success is now certain, and soon, in about five days more, he may be seen sitting down on himself by the side ov the pond hole, and lookiug at the dinner baskets ov the children on their way to the district school.

As the children cum more nearer with a club or a chunk of brick in his hand, to swott him with, he rares up on his hind legs and enters the water head fust, without opening the doors.

Thus the frog does business for a spell uv a time, till he gets tu be 21, and his life iz more ramified.

Frogs have 2 natures, ground and water, and is as free from sin as an oyster.

I never knew a frog to hurt anybody who paid his honest dues.

I do not recollect now whether a frog has any before legs or not, and if he don't it ain't nobody's business but the frog's.

Their hiud legs are used for refreshments, but the rest won't pay for eatin.

A frog is the only person who can live in a well and not get tired.

The bull frog is the boss of the puddle, and has a log to sit on, over on the other side of the puddle, and talks to the rest of the frogs, way down in his throat, so that you can't understand more than half he sez; he is generally a cross, lazy old devil, all over wartz.

This is all there is worth knowin' now about the frog, except that they ketch flies in fly time, and in the winter by freezin' up solid.

P. S.—I have endeavored tu translate my author close, but it is tuff tu render all his buties into our tung, without busting the sense.

A PATLANDER, in traveling on his way to Manchester, New Hampshire, arrived at the forks of a road where stood a signboard which read thus: "Manchester four miles." "Man chased her four miles!" cried Pat. "Be the holy poker, I could have caught her in half the time."

M. L. OATMAN,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell
THE UNEQUALLED
METROPOLITAN OIL!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMPLOYMENT! 100,000 Copies of the NEW WORK by JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE, will be sold by Agents during the next few months.
THE GREAT METROPOLIS,
A Mirror of New York,
is creating a furore wherever seen, unequalled in the book trade. It is destined to an immense sale.
1000 Agents Wanted!
One agent reports 24 names in 4 hours. One agent 29 in 1 day. One 87 in 3 days. One writes, "I can sell 1000 in a month." Ladies, invalids, disabled soldiers, teachers, young men and women and others are invited to send for information. The work is just announced, and good territory can be secured by prompt application. No free Greenbacks but extra Commissions paid upon this book. Address
BLISS & CO., Newark, New Jersey.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
SECRET SERVICE!
BY GEN'L L. C. BAKER.
The astounding revelations and startling disclosures made in this work are creating the most intense desire in the minds of the people to obtain it. Its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and why it sells faster than any other work. Address JONES, BROTHERS & Co., Philad'a, Pa., or Chicago, Ill.

A $5 Greenback
Of full value sent free to any Book Agent.
AGENTS WANTED FOR
MATTHEW HALE SMITH'S NEW BOOK,
"Sunshine and Shadow in New York."
A WORK REPLETE WITH ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
Over 25,000 sold the first 30 days. No book since the days of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" ever sold so rapidly. The most complete work on New York ever written. Agents are meeting with astonishing success. One Agent sold 80 in one day, another sold and delivered 227 in 15 days, another sold 150 in one week, another sold 324 in 7 days.
IF You wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how 'Countrymen' are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Blackmailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock Companies Originate and how the Bubbles Burst—read this work. It tells you all about the mysteries of New York, and contains biographical sketches of its noted Millionaires, Merchants, &c. A large Octavo Vol., 720 pages. Finely Illustrated. The largest commission given. Our 32-page Circular and $5 Greenback sent Free on application. For full particulars and terms, address the Publishers.
J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

HANS ANDERSEN
AND THE
RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE!
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the Greatest Living Story Teller, will send new articles direct to the RIVERSIDE. The new volume begins Jan. 1869, and will be brighter and fresher than ever.
SPLENDID PREMIUM.
We will give to every subscriber for 1869 who sends $2 50 (the regular price) directly to us, a copy of the elegant Chromo,
THE QUACK DOCTOR,
BY HENRY L. STEPHENS,
reproduced in its rich colors, for our subscribers only. Size 16x20 inches, and well worth $5 Copies will be sent by mail, prepaid, in the order of subscription. HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, 459 Broome Street, New York. Samples of Magazine sent for 25 cts. Prospectus free.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
OFFICIAL
HISTORY OF THE WAR.
Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.
BY
HON. A. H. STEPHENS.
Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission, makes it the best subscription book ever published. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

$20,000 IN MONEY GIVEN AWAY!
THE HOME WEEKLY.
This favorite journal is not only one of the oldest and one of the best, but it is
THE CHEAPEST FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES!
The following names are selected from among the very extensive lists of our contributors:—LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, Mrs. E. F ELLET, ORPHEUS C. KERR, P HAMILTON MYERS, MARY A. DENNISON, T. S. ARTHUR, CATHARINE BARNSHAW, LOTTIE BROWN, JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, EDWARD S ELLIS, Mrs A. L. FRELPS.
The contents will consist of brilliant Novelettes, Romances, Historical, Biographical and Scientific Sketches, Essays, Poetry, Choice Articles on Agricultural Subjects, Reviews, Fashions, Anecdotes, News, Editorials, Markets, and all that is calculated to instruct and entertain the entire family circle—the whole being free from all Political and Sectarian bias.
The illustrations will be three in each number, and from the very best artists in the country.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS!
$20,000 IN MONEY GIVEN AWAY!!
In addition to the other prizes offered below, the following will be paid to the getter up or getters up of the largest clubs sent in between November 1st, 1868, and April 1st, 1869. Prizes will be paid on or before April 10th, 1869.

The Getter-up of the Largest Club sent us between the dates mentioned above will receive	$500.00	in Greenbacks.
Second Largest Club	400.00	" "
Third Largest Club	300.00	" "
Fourth Largest Club	200.00	" "
Fifth Largest Club	100.00	" "
The Getter up of each Club of 100 Subscribers will receive	10.00	" "
The Getter up of each Club of 50 Subscribers will receive	5.00	" "

The Getter up of each Club of Subscribers will be entitled to select a book or books, the price of which is $4.00
The Getter up of each Club of 25 Subscribers will be entitled to select a book or books, the price of which is 2.50
The Getter up of each Club of 15 Subscribers will be entitled to select a book or books, the price of which is 1.50
The Getter up of each Club of 10 Subscribers will be entitled to select a book or books, the price of which is 1.00
The Getter up of each Club of 5 Subscribers will be entitled to select a book or books, the price of which is .50
A Catalogue from one of the largest publishing houses in the United States will be furnished, from which selections can be made, and the books will be sent to the parties entitled to them. POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS: Single Copies,.....	FIVE CENTS.
One Copy, One Year,	$2 00
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JOHN Y. SLATER, Publ'r, Baltimore, Md.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER—the Great National Rural and Family Weekly—commences its TWENTIETH Year Jan. 2, on a Mammoth Sheet, comprising Sixteen Large Double Quarto Pages of Five Columns each, and also GREATLY IMPROVED. This will make the Paper about Double its Former Size, WITH NO INCREASE IN PRICE! Vol. XX, for 1869, will excel in all the essentials of a Progressive, Timely and Useful RURAL, LITERARY and FAMILY NEWSPAPER.—manifesting the true spirit of its motto, "Excelsior," and Objects, "Progress and Improvement," and making the Best Weekly in America! The RURAL is not a monthly, but a Large and Beautiful Weekly—superior in Value, Purity and Variety of Contents, and Adapted to the Wants of All.
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I am now prepared to offer
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My stock consists in part of every variety of
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And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Old Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
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Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.
Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.
FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

THE UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER,

Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," *no other Wringer is licensed under this Patent.* It being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success.* For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, May 7, 1868. 1y.

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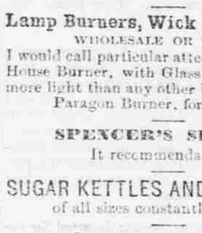
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Have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the largest and most beautiful selections of
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I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a visit from my friends of Cambria county and vicinity. Remember the Name, Number and Street!
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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in
1825.
THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called "Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts, Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised, for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a sloth-breathed, emaciated wreck, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.
Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.
These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.
I consider Hoofland's German Bitters a valuable medicine in cases of Indigestion, and for Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.
The tonic is put up in quart bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
☞For Sale by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [oct.23-1y.

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ESTABLISHED 1856.
THE OLDEST
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C. T. FRAZER
Keeps constantly on hand the
LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS PERTAINING TO THE
DRUG BUSINESS
In the County, which he offers
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC
AT LOWEST RATE!!
C. T. FRAZER.
Franklin Street,
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JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

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BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
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☞Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House. Johnstown, Oct 24, 1867.-tf.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEA CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest
STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE
Tastes of all.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!
JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $8*

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H. CHILDS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
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133 WOOD STREET,
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Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting and Carpet Chain.
Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

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BOKER & BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 432 MARKET STREET,
Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD A.*

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JANNEY & ANDREWS,
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WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
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GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 512 MARKET STREET,
FLEM. HOLLIDAY. **PHILAD'A.**

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.
WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!
After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.
I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE PRICES as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the workmanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.
MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!
All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.
Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen.
☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D THOMAS.
Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,
which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.
A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.
☞Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.
JOHN PARKE.
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF
FRIENDS DEPARTED!
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.
The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the
Loretto Marble Works,
all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.
JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

WM. M. LLOYD, *President.* JOHN LLOYD, *Cashier.*
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALTOONA.
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
AND
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Corner Virginia and Annie Streets, North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

Authorized Capital, - - - - -	$500,000
Cash Capital paid in, - - - - -	150,000

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms
Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations, always on hand.
To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows:
$50 to $100, 2 per cent.; $100 to $200, 3 per cent; $200 and upwards, 4 per cent.
Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

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EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities